

## Crawford Avalanche

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## Inauguration of President Roosevelt.

Washington correspondence.

Theodore Roosevelt has been duly inaugurated President of the United States. He pronounced the oath of office with impressive solemnity as he stood before the white-hatted Chief Justice on the Capitol plaza Saturday afternoon, and then reverently kissed the Bible opened before him. That was the final act of the making of a President, after the people had expressed their will at the polls more than four months before, and the electoral college had declared the will of the people in Congress three months later. There were intermediate steps and many formalities, but this simple act of the taking of the oath to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States was the culminating act by which Theodore Roosevelt placed the crown of authority upon his head and became the chief executive of over 70,000,000 people.

It failed to comparatively few people to behold such a spectacle as that which those on the plaza saw before them as the President took the oath of office. In front, acres and acres of humanity, with upturned faces. In trees and upon the ornamental lamp-post decorations of human form and shape. Climbing over the statue which graces the portion of the granite of all national statehouses, hundreds of adventurous youths and men. High upon the noble domes peering over hazardous ledges, peeping out from every porche in the glass roof, still other representatives of Americans who will see or die.

In the background of this vast picture the beautiful library of Congress, a monument to the artistic and educational instincts of a people who elected to the executive chair their twenty-seventh President in a little more than a hundred years of national life—a library which takes first rank in all the world in beauty of architecture and adornment. Surrounding this building, the pride of the national capital, and in every direction as far as vision goes, could be seen the glint of steel, the flying man of cavalry horses, the shimmer of the uniforms of the troops, Federal and State, alike prepared to defend the common country, but waiting in patience to do their honor.

The inspiring program was carried out in all of its interesting details. In the swift panorama of the day followed in succession the state presidential procession from White House to Capitol, escorted by troops; the installation of Mr. Fairbanks as Vice President and the new Senators; the taking of the solemn oath of office by Mr. Roosevelt on the Capitol front; the delivery of the inaugural address before the great host of the sovereign people; the glorious parade through Washington's avenues, spangled with flags, and filled with cheering thousands; and the review of the march battalions by the President in front of the executive mansion. Fireworks



GREAT INAUGURAL PARADE IN PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

The most imposing, if not impressive, portion of the inaugural ceremonies undoubtedly took place in the United States Senate chamber, and was witnessed by 2,000 people. This was the swearing in of the new Vice-President and the inauguration of the Senate for another term of Congress. These ceremonies were very simple in themselves, but the formality with which they were invested, their exclusiveness and the gathering of distinguished men made it an occasion of peculiar interest.

They were gathered all that is considered great in a republic. There were the representatives of the highest legislative bodies in the world, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States; there was the highest tribunal in the world, the Supreme Court of the United States; there were men who would hold the highest elective offices in the world, the President and Vice-President of the United States of America.

In addition there were the representatives of every civilized government

in the public is but little interested in because a limited number can see them. But the parade is for all. Many saw it from the stands which were erected along Pennsylvania avenue, on which seats could be obtained at from \$1 to \$25 each. These stands were so numerous that a temporary sawmill was built opposite the White House to provide the lumber for them. One of them had a seating capacity of 6,000.

But those who occupied seats on the stands, and in the windows were a small number compared to the thousands who lined the curbs, and shouted themselves hoarse. They had much to look upon. Washington has seen many splendid parades, but no such variety of uniforms ever appeared on the streets as was seen this year.

General O. O. Howard and staff rode at the head. Next came Squadron A. of New York, followed by the Presidential party and the escort of Rough Riders. Then followed the military companies, including regulars, militia and independent companies. There was similarity of uniform in the military.

## WAR IN MANCHURIA.

## KUROPATKIN'S ARMY IN DESPERATE STRAITS.

Nogi's Veterans from Port Arthur Crush the Russian Right Flank—Japanese Inclose Czar's Troops on Three Sides—Thousands Killed.

Monday's dispatches from the Far East indicated that General Kuropatkin's army was in desperate straits and that the fall of Mukden was imminent. General Oku, commanding the Japanese left, turned the Russian right wing and with his victorious troops was within five and a half miles of Kuropatkin's base.

Correspondents with the Czar's forces telegraph that shells from Oku's guns have been bursting within three miles of the imperial Chinese tombs, which are just outside the city of Mukden.

General Nogi, with his Port Arthur veterans, was reported hammering at the Russian center, but assault after assault was repelled with terrible loss. It is declared that the casualties on both sides are already tremendous.

General Kurukai, on the Japanese right, made steady advances, driving the enemy before him, and, from all reports,

Field Marshal Oyama remorselessly drew about Kuropatkin's army a line of steel through which it was believed that he could escape only after the most terrific struggle, if at all. He lost huge quantities of ammunition and supplies and was forced to abandon his wounded on the field.

Experts declare that the crushing of the Russian right wing and the march of General Oku on Mukden would force an immediate retreat on the part of the Czar's commander.

Correspondents on both sides say that the artillery duel which preceded Sunday outside of Mukden was one of the most furious of the entire war. At times the entire plain within sight of the city was enveloped in smoke from the bursting shrapnel shells. It is estimated that the Russians have 1,500 guns, while the Japanese are not greatly inferior in numbers.

Advises from Tokyo say that Field Marshal Oyama reports repulsing with heavy loss a number of Russian attacks on his right and center. General Kuropatkin, in an official dispatch to the Czar, admitted that the enemy was closing in on Mukden, but his report dealt mainly with the operations along his center, where he there seemed to be holding his own.

## War During the Week.

During the week the great battle of Mukden continued, stubbornly fought on both sides. Apparently the Japanese were gaining right along, but so meager were the reports coming from both sides and so undiscernable on any published maps were the places named in these meager reports that it is impossible to give any but the most general account of the fighting.

Feb. 10 the armies were drawn up facing each other. On their extreme left the Russians had posted a flying detachment of two divisions, unconnected with the main line. Against this force Kurukai, with the Japanese right, began to move. The two isolated divisions were compelled to retreat after a hard fight, and Kurukai, it appears, continued north, getting behind the main Russian line and threatening to flank the whole of Kuropatkin's army. That part of the country through which Gen. Kurukai operates is mountainous, well suited to his men and to his style of fighting, and badly suited for the Russians.

Two important passes, Ta and Gaito, were taken by the Japanese.

Great freshets caused the river Danube to rise over twenty-three feet, causing much damage to property. It was announced that the white and Hottentot population at the Cape of Good Hope had doubled in twenty-five years, the slave population remaining stationary.

## Seventy-five Years Ago.

Grants of land were being made in the country to Europeans who would settle in the country.

The Russian government decreed that all Jesuits entering the country were to be seized and sent to Siberia.

An extensive scheme of forgery was detected in Bengal, India.

A great fire occurred at Bergen, Norway, and 200 houses were destroyed.

Civil war was raging in Venezuela.

The first one cent daily newspaper in the United States was issued in Philadelphia.

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## MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

### FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

**Strikers in an Ugly Mood—Young Burglars Are Taken Prisoners—Another Great Power Plant for Basile Ste. Marie—Killed at a Telephone.**

Roxbury county prohibitionists will place a ticket in the field this spring.

Landing gossips are asking the merchants of that city to abandon the trading stamp gift scheme.

An eastern man will shortly open a breeding farm at Leipsic for the best high breeding colts horses.

The next meeting of the State Hotel Men's Association will be held at Mc Clemens some time in May.

Flint is making big preparations for its golden jubilee and old home coming reunion to be held this year.

Flint has been discovered at Mc Clemens and it is said that a plant will be erected to manufacture brick.

A Manistee man stood so near the whirling fan of a big snowplow recently that it ripped the buttons off his vest.

Mrs. Margaret A. Peterson of Hudson, said to have been a descendant of Ethan Allen of Ticonderoga fame, died recently.

The Howell milk "factory" is daily receiving 100,000 pounds of fresh milk.

Marquette has gone to Washington to try and get an appropriation there. It is proposed to take the members of Congress and President Roosevelt and members of his cabinet on a boat trip to the grotto and show them the wonders of the great lakes commerce, and the Governors of the various States will be invited to participate.

**Maintenance Figures of State Institutions.**

The bills introduced in the House Wednesday by Representative Charles E. Ward, chairman of the committee on ways and means, make appropriations for the running expenses of State institutions for this year and for 1905, and the figures show an increase over two years ago of about a quarter of a million of dollars.

A new bank has been formed at Parma with a capital of \$100,000. W. H. Burleton, for the past eighteen years with the Highland County Savings bank, will be cashier.

The heaviest increase is in the appropriation for insane asylums. For these institutions \$74,962.17 is provided for this year and \$83,042.72 for 1905, a total of \$1,501,407.89, or about \$200,000 more than the Legislature of 1903 was asked for. For State prisons the amount is \$120,000 for 1905 and \$130,000 for 1906; total, \$250,000, or \$50,000 more than two years ago. Of this increase about \$20,000 is for the State prison at Jackson. The raise in amounts asked for asylums is said to be due to the constantly increasing number of inmates.

**Bills for Job Cure.**

A State job cure is the idea of Senator Haury Russell of Kent county, and he will bring in a bill embodying a plan for the care of habitual drunkards.

"Under the present law," says Senator Russell, "a man convicted of drunkenness the third time may be sent to Ionia.

The bill will provide for sending such persons to Ionia for one year.

While this imprisonment is for a time, it is likely to make a criminal of him. It would be better to send him to some place where he will be treated with the gold cure, or some other method of eradication of the drink habit, so that he may be made a useful citizen and take care of his family."

Representative Lowell of Berrien county has introduced his bill to abolish the present State tax commission and to substitute a three-man board to be appointed by the Governor. The bill will make an important change in the present law as to the duties of the commissioners, instead of being empowered to go into any place in the State and raise and lower assessments upon their own motion they would be required to go to the county auditor and to the tax collector.

William J. Crawford, a colored trainman of Chicago, has reduced the calling of station names to a practical system that has won for him the praise and hearty thanks of a million of passengers. When he initiates one of the new stations already in existence.

**The Boundary of Evil.**

Only those who are in bondage can be made free. The Pharisees saw the implications in Jesus' promise of freedom and hastened to say that they were Abraham's descendants and had never been in bondage. But at the very time, though they were not in any personal, industrial bondage, they were in subjection to the Romans, as their forefathers had been to the Greeks, Syrians, the Persians, the Babylonians, the Egyptians, in a spiritual as well as a political sense they were bounden. But no captive is aware of his fetters until he tries to break them.

When he seeks to assert his freedom they cut into his wrists. The reply was once made to a man who denied the personality of the devil: "Resist him and see."

Only those who are in bondage can see the boundaries of the law.

Whoever commits sin is a slave. He alone is free who acts his true and divine self. All other action is bondage to the lower nature within us. The bad who thinks he asserts his freedom by breaking loose from the fine teachings is selling himself at a slave-block. Some day, like the man pictured in the seventh chapter of Romans, he will discover that the subjection of "the mind" to "the law of sin" is bondage. And like the ancient prisoner chained to a corpse he will cry, "Oh, wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from the body of this death?"

The power of sin over its bondmen is exceedingly strong. Deeds become habits and habits are character. Prof. William James in that terrible chapter on the Psychology of Habit shows us how nerve energy plays furrows in the surfaces of the brain through which it goes after tends to flow. The redemption of a confirmed wrongdoer may be a task as difficult as the diversion of the Colorado river from its channel in the Grand Canyon of Arizona. But things impossible to men are possible with God.

**The Way to Freedom.**

It is the spirit of sonship. If in the household of Abraham, he has not the privilege of an heir. That is a right accorded only unto Isaac as a son. To feel and act as a son of God, therein is freedom. Jesus makes us free because he makes us sharers of his eternal sonship to the Father. This is the glorious liberty of the children of God (Rom. 8:21).

Jesus gives us freedom through the truth. He tells us the truth about God and the soul and sin and the hereafter.

What is more, he gives us power to defend his truth and to obey it. Ignorance is bondage. When men did not know what a comet was they were slaves of fear. Luther became free only when the truth flashed upon him. "The just shall live by faith." There are no blessed falsehoods. Samuel Butler, who lived to write the "Antigone," chose in his youth the path that leads into freedom. "I design the search after truth as the business of my life."

**The Question of Fatherhood.**

The essential relation between father and child is likeness. There is a natural metaphysical sense in which God is the father of all men. But in the deep, true spiritual sense he is father only of those who have the spirit of Jesus. The Jews in the Temple court had Abraham's blood in their veins, but they did not have his spiritual ideals. The real descendants of the ancient Greeks are not the illiterate modern Greeks, but peoples like the French, Germans, British, Americans, who are the inheritors of their culture. Paul reasoned in a masterly way that the heirs of Abraham's faith, not his blood, were his children. "If ye are Christ's, then are ye Abraham's seed, heirs according to promise" (Gal. 3:29).

**Wisdom Wit.**

They were skating by moonlight.

His name was Jack Jones.

"You have a pretty name," ventured Ernestine, just to break the monotony.

"Yes," he replied, softly, "but I wish my name was Jack Frost."

"And why?"

"Because I heard you say Jack Frost often kissed your cheeks."

After much confusion she said he might change his name for a tribute.

**Doubtless Meantings.**

The honeymoon was nearing its last quarter when he was suddenly called out of town on business.

"And will you miss me while I am away, dear?" he asked, as he was packing his grip.

"Indeed I will, George," she replied.

"That's some consolation to me," he said.

"And to me also," she rejoined.

"Why, it will be a consolation to have the pleasure of missing you," she explained.

## MICHIGAN SOLONS.

### ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOON CANAL.

Two years ago the Legislature adopted a joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to assist in the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of work on the Soo ship canal. There was a protest in the measure that the United States government did not make an appropriation for the same purpose, nothing should be given by the state.

The promoters of the plan were defeated at Washington, and accordingly the state spent nothing. Next July the canal will have been completed fifty years, and plans have been prepared for celebrating the event. A resolution will be introduced by Senator Smith or Senator Mills, providing that the state shall appropriate \$25,000, and Peter White of Marquette has gone to Washington to try and get an appropriation there. It is proposed to take the members of Congress and President Roosevelt and members of his cabinet on a boat trip to the Soo and show them the wonders of the great lakes commerce, and the Governors of the various States will be invited to participate.

**THE TEST OF DISCIPLESHIP.**

In response to the words of Jesus many believed on him. They began to be his disciples. But beginnings are easy. There is a glamor about new enterprises which gives zest to beginnings. It is striking to it that costs and counts. There are plenty of ramblers at the start, but when the strength ebbs and the breath comes hard, one after another drops out and the prices fall to the fleet and persevering few who stay in the race. The Galatians started lively at the tape, but they soon petered out (Gal. 5:7).

It is not the seed which springs up quickly and then随ers away which brings forth fruit, but the seed which buries itself deep in the soil and stays there (Matt. 13:19-23).

"Disciple" means literally "learner."

We are Christians when we go to school to Jesus that we may learn not arithmetic and orthography but truth and goodness. But enrollment does not make a scholar. It takes day after day of application to attain and keep scholarship. "Elling Burleton became 'the learned blacksmith' because he was remitting in his quest of knowledge. Cata was wise because he had the spirit which set about the mastery of the Greek language when he was eighty years of age. Continuance is the condition of true discipleship.

Only by continuance can one keep the gains already made. If we cease to study we will forget all we have learned. The only way to make the most of the past is to add to the present and the future to it.

**THE BOUNDAGE OF EVIL.**

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**THE WORLD WONDER.**

**TRADESMEN WHO MAKE PEOPLE UNDERSTAND A STATION'S NAME.**

"Kitt-k-a-nee-ee!"

"Kitt-k-a-nee-ee!"

"William J. Crawford," a colored trainman of Chicago, has reduced the calling of station names to a practical system that has won for him the praise and hearty thanks of a million of passengers. When he initiates one of the new stations already in existence.

The villages of Stanton, Edmore and Greenville are in a lively controversy over the location of the new Montreal sugar-cane house. Each one wants to get the prize. Greenville has started the third time, and as a result McNally received two bullet wounds, neither, however, being serious.

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## Crawford Avalanche.

G. PALMER, Editor and Proprietor.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year.....	\$1.00
Six Months.....	.50
Three Months.....	.25

Entered as second-class matter at the Postoffice at Grayling, Mich., under the Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 9.

### Judicial Convention.

A Republican convention for the Thirty-fourth Judicial Circuit for the state of Michigan is hereby called to meet at the city of Beldish on Wednesday, the 15th day March, 1905, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to nominate a candidate for Circuit Judge to be elected at the election to be held on April 24, 1905, to elect a judicial committee and to transact such other business as may lawfully come before such convention.

The several counties will be entitled to representation in such convention as follows:

Arenac.....	4
Crawford.....	2
Clinton.....	3
Ogemaw.....	3
Otsego.....	2
Roscommon.....	2

Dated this 2d day of March, 1905.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,

Chairman.

E. M. HARRIS, Secretary.

Uncle Sam has taken up the cudgel in the matter of the Chicago beef trust vigorously, having in Chicago subpoenaed 185 witnesses and called for a Federal grand jury to sit March 20, and making full arrangements for presenting complete evidence regarding the operations of the packers in Chicago and elsewhere. This move of the authorities was unheralded, but it is said that the Federal authorities have been quietly at work for the past six months in securing the evidence that will be produced. There is a lot of quaking in certain circles over this investigation.

Attention is being called to the fact the courts have decided that a law is unconstitutional which contains a provision that it must be submitted to a vote of the people and approved by a majority before it can become operative. The requirement, however, can be legally attached to a legislative enactment that it shall become operative in only such counties as by an approving vote may so decide. This situation in the matter of submitting a prospective state law to a vote of the people will make necessary the submission of such referendum features as may be connected with any of the several proposed primary election bills to the counties for adoption rather than to the whole people of the state as has been suggested.

### The Russia Crisis.

The assassination of Grand Duke Sergius has accentuated the Russian crisis. The death of the archenemy of the common people has incited them to further reprisals upon the nobility. It is now an open secret that the death of other grand dukes has been decreed by the revolutionary party, and as the result the Government is stunned, while the people proceed with their plans for revolution. Throughout the Empire revolution is spreading, and only awaiting the opening of spring for active operations.

The death of Sergius has also revealed more clearly to the Government the attitude of the middle class people comprising the Liberal party. Minor government officials, professors of universities, subordinate officers in the army and in the Government police insist on governmental reforms which will give to the people a voice in the Government, and participation in legislation and in execution of law. This middle class inclines to the revolution to such a degree that if revolution should break out the Liberals would probably abandon the aristocracy to its fate.

The death of Sergius has also exposed the vacillating policy of the Czars never before, and shown to the people the impossibility of his ever meeting the requirements of constitutional government. He is such a weakling that he holds out no hope whatever of constancy in any reforms he himself may institute or that may be brought about by the people themselves. The crisis is very likely to reach its climax in the assassination of the Czar.

### CLOVER INOCULATION.

**EDITOR AVALANCHE:**  
It has occurred to me, after reading App M. Smith's article on "Barren Pine Lands," in the last issue of the AVALANCHE, that your farmer readers might be interested further in the government experiments in soil inoculation for the clovers and other legumes, through the culture and transmission of the nitrogen-producing bacteria.

Mr. Smith's theoretical argument is certainly convincing—from a theoretical standpoint. The simple question now is one as to the practical value of these theories.

Professor King of Wisconsin has demonstrated the ability of our sandy soils to take better care of growing plants than the clay loams can in the matter of furnishing sufficient moisture for their needs, merely because of their more porous character, and their consequent greater power to give up for the use of plants a much larger percentage of their water content. This is no longer a theory or an experiment, but a well tested fact.

It is also conceded that, even in such sandy soils as we have many acres of in Crawford county—soils that have had practically all the humus burned out of them and with it most of the available supply of nitrogen—there still remains ample sup-

plies of the mineral essentials of plant food, principally potash and phosphoric acid.

It is also demonstrated beyond question that on soils where clover and other legumes can be made to grow successfully they supply in sufficient quantities, under proper cultivation and handling, both the humus and the nitrogen, not only for their own use, but for the use of all the ordinary crops following them.

Granting these three propositions and the fourth—that of making the clover or other legumes grow successfully—would seem to be the key to the whole question.

And once this question is definitely and practically settled we shall hear no more of "barren pine lands," of "sand plains," and "jack pine barrens." It will simply become a matter of the practical application of known laws regarding tillage, rotation of crops, plant growth and food, and industry, and our sandy soils will put to blush the best clay loams in point of fertility and productiveness. As Mr. Smith aptly concludes, "they [our present 'sand barrens'] will not only make good ordinary farms, but they will prove the most wonderfully productive in the state of Michigan."

And the results of the government experiments, set forth in Bulletin No. 71 of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, issued January 23, 1905, entitled "Soil Inoculation for Legumes," seem to be wholly favorable as to the practical settlement of this latter point.

For the purpose of this article it is unnecessary to go into the history of the long series of experiments, continuing over a number of years, through which the necessary knowledge of the nitrogen-producing bacteria was obtained, or even of the question of how these clover bacteria bring about the wonderful operation of supplying nitrogen to the soil. That they do so is beyond question.

It is also beyond question that in soils entirely devoid of nitrogen it is extremely difficult to get a good "stand" of clover, or fair crops of any of the legumes. All the old methods of overcoming this difficulty—such as heavy fertilization, the actual transference of soil known to contain the clover bacteria from one field to another, etc.—have been either too expensive and troublesome or too often unsatisfactory in results to be generally practical.

The main interest attaching to this bulletin is that it gives a method of so inoculating the soil, or the seed, with the bacteria as to practically assure a good stand of clover, even on the very lightest sandy soils; and this in such a manner as to practically eliminate the item of expense, and with a very slight addition to the labor required.

And it is shown conclusively by the experience of practical everyday farmers, to whom small quantities of the inoculating material were sent for experiments, that it is capable of producing better results in soils practically free from nitrogen than in soils where this valuable plant food is plentiful. In the words of the summary: "In order to increase or maintain the virulence of nodule-forming organisms they must be cultivated upon nitrogen-free media. Growth upon rich nitrogenous media tends to diminish the nodule-forming power, since this element is absorbed more easily from the medium than from the air."

This bacteria is furnished by the department in limited quantities absolutely free to any practical farmer applying for the same. Full directions accompany each package—usually sufficient for four acres of clover, and the method of application is an extremely simple one, requiring no expensive utensils, merely a pail or a crock and a gallon of water. Either the seeds or the soil may be inoculated as the farmer prefers.

Perhaps the most emphatic manner of impressing the importance of this wonderful discovery upon the minds of Crawford county farmers will be to quote from the bulletin a few of the reports given from practical farmers who have tested the inoculation.

In giving these I have selected those only regarding red and crimson clover, peas and beans. The reports on alfalfa, soy beans, hairy vetch, sweet peas, velvet beans, horsebean, and other legumes are equally favorable.

### RED CLOVER.

G. H. Pearson, Bethel, Conn.—Clover made strong growth before rye was sown, and shown to the people the impossibility of his ever meeting the requirements of his constitutional government.

J. H. Coon, Dupont, Idaho—Seed was sown on small plot and has made a good stand about ten inches high. I sowed a similar plot with same seed not inoculated, and cannot find a single plant on it.

J. W. Fuller, Anna, Ill.—Splendid. Got good crop where I had failed eight years in succession.

C. H. Gilbert, Emington, Ill.—A more vigorous growth than where the seed was not treated. Made a good growth where I could not raise clover.

John McNamara, Sherrill, Iowa—Good. The land was worn out that the clover was sown on, and clover would not grow there without the inoculating material. I have tried clover on the same ground for the last four years and it would not grow.

S. H. J. Berry, Wayne, Mo.—Have in previous years had very unsatisfactory results in getting a catch of grass and especially clover. I tried the bacteria for this crop and am well pleased with results.

W. Wheeler, Concord, Mass.—The plants were large and very heavy, some growing three and one-half feet high. I am satisfied the result was due to inoculation. (Seeded April 20, report August 1; only three months' growth.)

W. R. Stevens, Pittsfield, Mass.—Used 8 quarts of seed to the acre with timothy and redtop, and have never seen a finer growth of clover. Tasted the inoculated clover seed on poor soil (no soil) on a side-hill pasture where to my knowledge it has not been plowed for over sixty years—the soil all washed off and no vegetation growing which stock would eat—I sowed up a small plot, sowed clover, and the result was a thick, rank growth of clover, not only where the ground was sown, but several feet below where heavy rains washed the seed.

down, thus proving the value and beauty of the inoculated seed beyond the chance of my doubt.

W. B. Fulton, Mantua, Mich.—The clover on the hills and light spots is fully as good as that on the heavier soil, and the stand is much more even and vigorous than untreated seed on similar soil.

J. C. Lucas, Montevideo, Minn.

Had an extra good stand and the sweet roots full of nodules of very large size. This clover was grown on land that never had clover on it before.

C. L. Morris, Cabool, Mo.—Sowed two plots. Plot 1 was inoculated and has made a fine growth. Plot 2, not inoculated, has nearly all died out. Plot 1 a success; plot 2 a failure.

J. H. Decker, Sedalia, Mo.—Where seed was treated the stand was nearly twice as heavy.

B. G. Eates, Loftis, N. C.—Have a fine catch of clover where I have not been able to get clover at all. In fact, the farmers say clover will not grow here at all.

C. A. Payne, Albion, N. Y.—We had good success with our clover. One-half larger where we used inoculating material.

B. L. Graves, Prattsburg, N. Y.—The clover where clover inoculation was used was far better than where sown without. A perfect success. The inoculated ground the poorest; sown as other seed.

G. T. Powell, Ghent, N. Y.—Sown in orchard for cover crop. On October 15 the inoculated seed stood four inches higher than adjoining untreated, while the nodule development was greater. The gain is more marked on this poor land than on fertile.

T. R. Ralston, Freeport, Pa.—Have secured a good stand of clover on an old worn-out field that I had failed to get clover on three times in succession. Regard the treatment as a success.

J. W. Perkins, Flushing, Va.—The clover is two or three times larger than portion of field not treated. Can tell where inoculated as far as you can see the field.

J. Yerden, Iron River, Wis.—I had sowed clover on same land two years in succession and could not get a catch. I used the inoculating bacteria that you sent me and have a fine stand of clover.

A. P. Silver, Hallie, N. S.—The clover has grown remarkably strong. The roots are full of little white nodules, which appear to be absent in the roots dug up in other parts of the farm. Soil was a run-out pasture.

PEAS.

P. A. Bonvallot, Witcher, Ill.—A complete success; crop about doubled on ground where peas were never before planted.

C. A. Brown, Lincoln Center, Mo.—Crop about double what I got on seed not inoculated. The stuff is worth a good deal for peas on my soil.

Frank H. Graves, Florence, Mass.—Planted 43 quarts of green peas in the pod. Vines grew from 7 to 9 feet high and continued in bearing for nearly a month. Very successful. Remarkable growth of vines and heavy crop of pods.

H. L. Millspaugh, Pellston, Mich.—We planted four rows of each seed each way; that is, four using inoculation and four without it. The results were very flattering to the use of the inoculating material, fully double the yield.

C. N. Reed, Kingston, N. Y.—Three crops from one set of vines, each crop very full and almost double usual crop in quality. The inoculation has made worn-out soil very productive.

F. Kingsbury, Scottsville, N. Y.—In light sand, soil very poor. The roots were covered with nodules, the vines a good color, the yield good. The nitrogen-fixing bacteria are certainly a success.

BEANS.

T. O. Bailey, Nellie, Cal.—Result of inoculation good. Seventy-five percent better than those not inoculated. Inoculated did not mildew, the others did.

L. D. Evans, Cambridge, Mass.—The beans and peas that I put in early in the season have grown marvelously well, and in soil that did not seem sufficiently fertile to raise anything but tin cans and rubbish.

B. B. Stevens, Brinton, Mich.—The plants are more vigorous and better podded. Estimated increase of yield not less than 25 per cent. Am well pleased with the experiment.

V. P. Sanker, Creason, Pa.—On a plot of ground which never before would raise a crop of beans had a marvellous crop this year, the heaviest ever raised in this locality. Planted seven rows in the middle of the field not inoculated, and the old conditions prevailed.

J. Wheeler, Northeast, Pa.—Result of inoculation splendid. Refugee beans for canning factory. One-thousand acre yielded \$50 to \$60 clear profit. I found just what I wanted, for they quickly relieved and cured me. Best medicine for weak women. Sold under guarantee by L. Fournier, druggist, at 50¢ a bottle.

Mr. and Mrs. THOS. INGLETON AND FAMILY.

May 1905

THE CLOVER

BAKING

POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO.

BAKING POWDER

## Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, MAR. 9.

### Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year IN ADVANCE. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A X following your name means we want our money.

Subscribers to the late Grayling Times who desire to have the Avalanche continued to their address after the time for which they have paid must notify us or their names will be stricken from the list.

### Local and Neighborhood News.

All hands are grabbing at Sorenson's.

Band concert at the opera house, March 10.

A writing desk with the lucky grab at Sorenson's.

Band Boys' Concert—Opera house, tomorrow evening.

Take a peep at Sorenson's new ad. It is worth reading.

For Sale—A good new milch cow. Enquire at this office.

Henry Bates of Maple Forest lost a fine cow last Saturday.

For Sale—New six-room house and lot. Enquire at this office.

The Central Drug Store ad this week offers an opportunity.

C. F. Kelley of Frederic was among our callers Tuesday, jolly as ever.

Patronize the McKay House—the best dollar a day home in Grayling.

Victor Berlin has returned from his western trip and reports a most enjoyable time.

Have you grabbed? At Sorenson's. What do you grab? Anything you want.

The Flagg blacksmith shop is open for business again and you can bring on your work.

Born—To Mr. and Mrs. William C. Johnson of Maple Forest, on March 4, 1905, a baby boy.

Do not forget the date of the band concert, Friday evening, March 10, at the opera house.

Take Red Spruce and White Pine for coughs and colds. For sale at Fournier's drug store.

Red Spruce and White Pine will prevent pneumonia if taken in time, Fournier's drug store.

The family of E. E. Turner left last week to join him in Wisconsin, where it is claimed he is located.

Hear the celebrated Liberal "Sister Folk," cornet solo by Professor Clark, at the band concert.

A second-hand sewing machine, as good as new and first-class, for sale at this office for one quarter value.

The township treasurers are making their tax settlement with the county office. All report a fairly prompt payment.

Hon. Thomas E. Double had time to shake hands with a few friends before leaving town Tuesday, on his way from home to Lansing.

Mrs. Woodworth is east looking after the latest in millinery and the ladies are all beginning to figure the time till Easter.

We are in our new office and shall be "at home" as soon as we are thro' with paint, pretty and whitewash, all of which is needed for looks, but as it is we are pretty comfortable, thank you.

The ladies of the G. A. R. will give a green supper at the G. A. R. hall on Friday, March 17, from 5 to 8 o'clock. All are invited. Fifteen cents pay the bill.

ROSETTA POND, Secretary.

The M. C. R. R. will give rates for the May Musical Festival, Saginaw, Mich., May 22-23, 1905, one fare plus twenty-five cents for the round trip. Date of sale, May 22 and 23; return, May 24.

L. HARRICK, Agent.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church society will meet at the home of Miss Williams, tomorrow, Friday, afternoon, to make further arrangements for the bazaar to be held next month. All members are urged to be present.

Myers' serenades, "Angelic Choir," is one of the most delightful compositions the band boys have given us at any of their concerts. It is exquisitely beautiful music. It is the sixth number on the concert program tomorrow evening at the opera house.

We believe that Grayling is now entering on an era of unprecedented prosperity. Business already here will be expanded and in our next issue we expect to give details of a new industry, which makes the above assurance an assured fact.

Monday morning's train was derailed this side of Roscommon by the rails spreading. The engine and every coach but two left the track, and it seemed almost a miracle that they were not derailed. No one was hurt, except by fright. A train went down from here and brought in the passengers about seven o'clock.

Died—At the home of her father, Thomas Ingley, Thursday, March 2, Mary E. Wheeler, aged 33 years.

The deceased had been a resident of our village for twenty-two years. She leaves two children, with the father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ingley, and her sister and three brothers, to mourn her loss. She was an active member of the L. O. T. M. M. and the Royal Guards. The funeral was conducted from St. Mary's Catholic church, Saturday morning, Assistant Pastor J. J. Ricas officiating. The large concourse of people in attendance and the profuse floral offerings attested the personal regard of many friends.

### School Notes.

### Proceedings of the School Council [OFFICIAL].

GRAYLING, MICH., March 6, 1905.  
Meeting held March 6, 1905.

The regular meeting of the common council convened at the court house.

President: H. A. Dauman in the chair.

Present—Trustees: Hum, Everett, Olson, Slicker, Coninue and Hanson.

Moved by Coninue and supported by Hum that bills from 1 to 3 inclusive, be allowed as charged.

Motion prevailed.

Claim'd Allow'd.

1 H. P. Olson \$ 1.02 \$ 1.02

2 Julius Nelson 11.00 11.00

3 Ballou, Hanson & Co. 4.92 4.92

Moved by Hanson and supported by Hum that the street commissioner be requested to make a report relative to the number of square feet of cement sidewalks and also of cement crosswalks, laid during the past year.

Motion prevailed.

Moved by Hum and supported by Everett that the council adjourn.

Motion prevailed.

H. P. OLSON,  
Village Clerk.

### The Grange.

Crawford County grange, No. 934, held an interesting regular meeting at their hall last Saturday. The attendance was not large, but it was enthusiastic and pretty nearly every member present contributed something to the proceedings.

Why is one of our teachers so fond of the study of electricity? Ask her.

Mr. Bradley gave the normals a talk on the life and work of Wisconsin's newly elected senator, Robert La Follette, last Monday.

One more month, and then Easter vacation. After which comes the final spurt and all is over.

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One more month, and then Easter vacation. After which comes the final spurt and all is over.

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# PEACE BY THE PEOPLE

## CHINA'S GREAT LOVE OF PEACE.

By Sir Channing Tsiang-Chou.

For 2,000 years China has not swerved an iota from steadily pursuing a constant policy of peace. This may be put down to the fact that all the men who have played a prominent part in Chinese affairs have invariably been true followers of Confucius. The result is that in China the saying, "the pen is mightier than the sword," is not a high-sounding boast, but an active principle of government. It is the scholar who to-day the ruler of the empire. The soldier holds a lower place. This subordination of the lighter to the thicker is recognized throughout the length and breadth of the land.

It may be urged that Chinese people have brought much unnecessary suffering upon themselves by their firm adherence to the principles of peace. It is true they have left their country practically exposed to foreign invasion. They maintain no effective army; they have no battleships. But China's strength does not lie so near the surface. Perhaps the severest crisis which the nation has gone through was in the thirteenth century, when the Mongols under Genghis Khan, after carrying fire and sword into the heart of Europe, swept everything before them in China. From this staggering blow it recovered with astonishing rapidity.

Strange as it may seem, the enlightened opinion of the world is steadily coming around to the position taken by China with respect to militarism. With the view of reducing the possibility of war as much as possible, arbitration is the method now best recommended for the settlement of international disputes. This is a step in the right direction. But as long as nations are armed to the teeth there is always a strong temptation to test the effectiveness of the weapons they possess.

As long as there is powder in the magazines there is always danger of an explosion from a flying spark. The day, however, seems to be still far distant when the nations of the earth will agree to a general disarmament. But until this consummation is reached the peace of the world can never be absolutely secured.

## THE FASHIONABLE GIRL AS A WIFE.

By Mrs. Frank Leslie.

If a fashionable girl marries a poor man she has a great deal both to learn, and to unlearn, and her capacity for these two lessons will be the measure of her ability to become a good wife.

But suppose such a girl marries a rich man? We all know, especially in this country, that money alone will not make a comfortable home; it will hire servants, sometimes at tremendous wages, but the air of this free country is fatal to serenity, and the man or maid who, while at home in the old country was the very incarnation of obedience, respectability, and content, only requires a few months in one of our cities, with the advantage of reading the papers before they reach the hands of the family and of listening to the lessons of their compatriots who have been here a little longer, before imbibing the principles of liberty and equality to such an extent that unless the heads of the house are well able to hold their own position they speedily lose it and become the servants rather than the rulers.

Our society girl is not by position and education fitted to become the wife, either of a poor man or of a rich one. Is she, then, never to be a successful wife? Are both poor men and rich men warned off from trying to appropriate her delicate loveliness and dainty grace to the enthusiastic merit of that home for which every man longs in his heart? Nay, the case is not quite as bad as this for our dear society rosebuds and half-opened blossoms. There is a teacher who can in quite a short course of most delightful lessons teach the most inexperienced girl, whether she be city bred and luxurious or whether she be country bred and unsophisticated, to lay aside all her previous habits, and to acquire a complete new set, to take up the most sedulous and distasteful tasks and bid them charming, to

## OOM PAUL'S GRAVE.

By the Side of His Wife He Sleeps in the Cemetery at Pretoria.

Clipped to the breast of the land he loved and for whose freedom he valiantly struggled, Paul Kruger, the beloved of his people and one of the virile forces of his time, sleeps today by the side of his wife in the cemetery at Pretoria. Denied the privilege of returning to South Africa after the war which desolated his fairest fields, it was not given him to die among the scenes of his labors; but, with death, his exile was ended and the "Son of South Africa" was borne to

virtues cease to influence the followers of the "lost cause." —*Evening Globe.*

## TWO BOYS KILL A PANTHER.

Two boys, one 14 and the other 8 years of age, the sons of Day Stevens of Alford, did some pretty hairy work for boys in killing a mountain lion a few days ago, says the Salt Lake City Herald. The lion had killed a pig belonging to their father in Los Angeles, and by sent the boys to town for some stinging to poison the car-

venity and one or two frequently. About a year ago a man in Glenwood had a very narrow call with a bear there. The animal attacked him when he was getting out some timber, and he had only an ax to defend himself, but he used it to such advantage that the bear was shortly afterward found dead.

These animals have become very bold and destructive. They have killed a number of head of cattle this season and in seasons past, and about a month ago one was so daring that it killed a riding horse which had been tied to a tree and which the rider had left for a few minutes.

The patch of timber in which these wild animals have their home is very dense with quaking asp and under-brush and affords an ideal shelter for them. It is not much use for a single person to undertake to hunt them, because the animals take alarm and get out of the way before being seen.

**Weeping at a Wedding.**  
A Chinese marriage is all ceremony—no talk, no levity and much crying. The solemnity of a funeral prevails. After the exchange of presents, the bride is dressed with much care in a red gown, brocade or silk, if she can get it; her eyelashes are painted a deep black and she wears a heavy red veil attached to a gilded headdress from which imitation pearls are pendant over the forehead. A feast is spread upon a table, to which the blushing bride is led by five of her best female friends. They are seated at the table, but no one eats. The most silence prevails when finally the mother leads off in a cry, the maid follows and the bride echoes in the chorus. Then all the bridesmaids leave the table, and the disconsolate mother takes a seat beside the chair of state where the bride sits. The bridegroom now enters, with four of his best men. The men pick up the throne on which the bride sits, and, preceded by the bridegroom, form in procession and walk around the room or into an adjoining parlor, signifying that he is carrying her away to his own home. The guests then throw rice at the happy couple—a custom we have borrowed from the heathen.

**Too Generous.**  
George—I have been invited to a "bower party" at the Pinkies'. What does it mean?  
Jack—That's one of the newest fads this season. It is a new form of birthday party. Each guest must send Miss Pinkie a bouquet containing as many flowers as she is years old, and the flowers must have a meaning. Study the language of flowers before ordering.

Florist's Boy (a few hours later)—A gentleman left an order for twenty of these flowers to be sent to Miss Pinkie, with his card.

Florist—He's one of my best customers. Adit eight or ten more for good measure.

When crankiness renders a man happy he cares not who calls him a crank.



OOM PAUL'S LAST RESTING PLACE.

the land of his struggles, his ambitions and his hopes, to find his final resting place.

It was had home-coming to those who regarded Oom Paul as the leader of their race—rendered even more sad by the present aspect of South Africa. The brave old man had struggled hard to make the land a white man's land and his success was undeniable until the English coveted his republic. And then came the dreadful war, with its pangs that staggered humanity. That war, English proclaimed to the world, was fought in the interests of advanced civilization. Yet to-day the labor of South Africa is not white, nor is it free. It is not even black. Coolies have been imported from China to work the mines and serve the capitalistic class, which has no interest in South Africa beyond the wealth of its names. They have displaced the blacks, indigenes to the soil, and the whites, who hoped to build a Caucasian civilization in South Africa, and they themselves, mere prisoners in compounds, with every shred of liberty gone except the right of quitting work when their contracts expire, are slaves in everything but name.

But Oom Paul is at rest. He sleeps not now. The iron entered his soul when his beloved republic collapsed in ruin. By the side of his wife he sleeps—and death is the day when his name shall be forgotten or his sturdy

like the things she supposed she should abhor and to grow callous of what had been her very breath of life.

His terms are high, to be sure, this wonderful teacher of ours. He demands even more than Shylock with his pound of flesh; for he is not satisfied with less than the whole being of his pupil—her heart, her brain, her hands, her will and her obedience—in fact, all that makes her herself.

The teacher's name is Love—dear, old, yet ever young; the day when this weary old-world was fresh and young as the debutante of yesterday.

## THE UNIVERSALITY OF STOCK GAMBLING.

By Thomas F. Peters.

Don't think that speculating in Wall street is not widespread. It is almost universal. I will venture to say that few have kept out of the market. Wherever the daily paper goes, wherever the telegraph or the telephone reaches, you will find the broker's office, with the blackboard and its mystic figures and its ostensible connections with a door firm. The town may be of only 2,000 population, still it is very apt to have at least one broker. The poet was wont to sing of the simplicity of the farmer. The artist was wont to picture him at night, after his chores were done, sitting about the stove in the crossroads store, talking of the crops and of subjects usually as old as the Civil War. But that is not the farmer of to-day. Now, when his chores are done, he puts on his overalls and rides over to the village station and gets his evening paper and turns at once to the stock page, or he calls up his broker on the telephone and asks to be informed how Amalgamated Copper closed to-day or what the price of wheat was at Chicago. He is not the simple rustic he could once have been called. He is the business man, deep in the gambling called speculation. Into all walks of life has this gambling gone.

I have an intimate friend, once very well off, now working hard for a small pittance and his family greatly reduced in circumstances. Speculation did it. I know a brother, once prosperous, now living on his brother's farm. He went into Steel common when it was paying 12 per cent upon the investment. No more dividends were declared after he bought. He lost about \$800 and his little business was sterilized. I know a widow whose earnings have gone the same way. The great gambling fever has burned into these homes and left only the bare walls standing.

## THE EVIL OF EXTRAVAGANCE TO-DAY.

By the Duchess of Somerset.

Luxury and softness are what we suffer from; we want higher ideals in life; men lack moral responsibility and a graver sense of duty; mischievous for wisdom and are full of false reasoning:

Today the expenditure and extravagance in dress is boundless, clothes suitable to their age and purse never enter into the consideration of many. Do they look any the better decked out like parrots in garments which neither suit nor profit them? There is effort and anxiety everywhere, and this does not bring happiness or contentment.

Dress suitably to your age, to your walk in life, and above all, suitably to your purse. The tendency is to waste too much money which might be employed to greater advantage in other ways. I said to a young girl the other day, it matters more nowadays what you have on your head than what you have in your head.

The remedy for failure lies with ourselves if we have the courage to face it; the standard of daily life must be raised, men must think not only of themselves, they must strive in the spirit of the "Great Master" and work while it is day—example is better than precept; we must realize each and every one the discipline of daily toil, daily sympathy, daily prayerfulness.

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Is she, then, never to be a successful wife? Are both poor men and rich men warned off from trying to appropriate her delicate loveliness and dainty grace to the enthusiastic merit of that home for which every man longs in his heart?

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teacher who can in quite a short course of most delightful lessons teach the most inexperienced girl, whether she be city bred and luxurious or whether she be country bred and unsophisticated, to lay aside all her previous habits, and to acquire a complete new set, to take up the most sedulous and distasteful tasks and bid them charming, to

## CAT IS AN EXPERT ANGLER.

Thomas Lures Gold Fish with Tongue and Catches Them.

An unexpected exhibition of fishing is sometimes seen by visitors to the hotel houses in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, says the New York Tribune. In the hottest room, which is largely given over to orchids, is a big tank, which keeps the air as humid as possible. The tank is well-stocked with goldfish and young carp, and is almost hidden by flowered frames which cover it. The attendants have always had more or less trouble in keeping the small boys from dropping lines with bent pins into the tank and carrying the fish off in their pockets, but they have learned to look with indulgence on the depredations of their pet tom-toms. Thomas is very fond of goldfish, and has learned how to graft his appetite—occasionally. The cat seems to realize that he will not officially be allowed to prey on the fish, and he is always quiet about his hunting.

A visitor, the other day, noticed a vibrant tail hanging from the foliage on the edge of the tank. An investigation showed that Thomas was hanging close to the water, with three paws on the rim of the tank and the other curled up for a quick movement. He appeared to be drinking, at least his tongue was busy in the water, though it could not be seen that he swallowed.

The national debt of the tiny nation to republic now amounts to the respectable total of \$35,000,000, which in consideration of the comparatively unimportant figure cut by Santo Domingo in the congress of western nations is altogether too great. That has been the opinion of its impatient cred-

The recent determination of the United States to assume temporary control of the finances of the Dominican republic once more brings that restless little West Indian government into public view, writes William K. Laue. It has been apparent that officials in the republic have reached a critical stage. Its chief difficulty, eliminating the ever present tendency to revolution, is at the slightest pre-

text, seems to be a wonderful capacity to get into debt and correspondingly incapacity to get out again. The national debt of the tiny nation to republic now amounts to the respectable total of \$35,000,000, which in consideration of the comparatively unimportant figure cut by Santo Domingo in the congress of western nations is altogether too great. That has been the opinion of its impatient cred-

itors for a long time, and more than

one of them has protested that some settlement should be effected. Some of them have even declared their willingness to undertake a receivership, promising to wind up the affairs of the improvident republic with amazing celerity.

Such a proposition from a foreign state—Santo Domingo has shown a



SANTO DOMINGO'S NATIONAL PALACE.

remarkable impartiality in the selection of her victims, many of them being European—could not be tolerated by the United States. The shade of the late James Monroe would rise in indignation protest at the mere suggestion. If there is any adjusting to be done it is clearly the privilege of the United States to do it. There does not seem to have been the slightest objection to that way out of the difficulty. It is most satisfactory to the foreign creditors, and the Dominicans themselves were so enthusiastic over the proposition that they sat at once to borrow more money on the strength of it.

In the carrying out of its intention it will be necessary as a preliminary first step for the United States to restore the republic to a condition of internal quietude. When this is effected, the American realists will proceed to take charge of the country's revenues and pay off its obligations, those to American citizens receiving first attention. Reduced to its final terms, the proposition seems to be that the United States shall make the Dominicans behave themselves long enough to pay their debts. When that is accomplished the dusky republicans will be free to resume their spendthrift career if they so elect. It is possible that by that time they may have become so enamored of the thrifty business methods of their guardians

that they will choose to walk in their footsteps ever after. It is certain that the Dominicans are ardent admirers of the greater republic.

The island on which the republic of Santo Domingo is established is next to Cuba, the largest of the West Indies. One-third of its area is devoted to the republic of Haiti, and the remainder constitutes Santo Domingo. These contiguous republics are often confused, but they are quite distinct in their ways than their neighbors and are less addicted to actual bloodshed in their periodical revolutions.

They are for the most part inhabitants of Spanish and negro origin. The few Spanish families that have not intermixed with the prevailing type constitute the aristocracy of the republic and hold themselves loftily aloof from their less fortunate neighbors.

Education in its proper sense is practically unknown. The average Dominican has not yet awakened to the necessity of adding to the knowledge with which nature has endowed him. The infantile population, numbering at least half a million, is not in-

clined to be quarrelsome, but is fondly

contented by political tricksters who are trying constantly to obtain an opportunity to loot the public treasury. The people are for the most part industrious and patient, submitting to continual misgovernment and official peculation with remarkable good nature.

The president of the republic is practically a dictator. As often as suits his convenience he submits to an election, and he is careful to have it occur at a time when there is no well-organized opposition. The general system of government is copied after that of the United States. Officials are plentiful, and the national revenues are far from sufficient to maintain the annual expenditure. Add to this the fact that a large proportion of the legally collectible revenue never reaches the national treasury, and the cause of Santo Domingo's bankruptcy becomes apparent.

The annual revenue is \$1,700,000, and the military establishment, including the navy, costs \$1,800,000 a year. All the officials are the personal appointees of the President, and the army is composed of men friendly to his interests. Judging from the past, the chief object of each administration has been to quiet the people of the largest possible amount before a revolution brings about a new division of the spoils. Under these circumstances politics has become the chief business of the republic, and often and equally important interests have been neglected. Agricultural and mercantile pursuits have suffered so greatly from the rapacity of the government and lack of encouragement that they are practically at a standstill.

Santo Domingo is the garden of the western tropics. Nature has given it a soft climate, a wider range of products than can be found in any corresponding area in the West Indies.

We use Poor's Cure for Consumption in preference to any other medicine. Mrs. S. E. Bowles, 412 P. Street, Washington, D. C. May 25, 1901.

**Soldiers to the Master.**

Even in these days of gallantry, a woman is constantly reminded of her master's position in the eyes of the "lords of creation." The word "lady," which is supposed to be so complimentary, means "one who serves another"—with less nothing more nor less; so that, when you address a countess even as "My lady," you are simply saying the equivalent of "my mistress."

"Wife" is another word for "lady," the woman who weaves the lord's and her children's garments; "mistress" is, of course, a "spaniel," a word reminiscent of the days when girls had to spin her complete outfit of house linen before she was fit to be a wife; and "Mrs." is an abbreviation of mistress, the most flattering description of all, and yet showing that woman derives her position solely from her master.

**Violinist of Great Pictures.**

Many and strange have been the violinists of some of the world's greatest pictures, and a fine painting which now graces Lord Leigh's residence in Warwickshire, England, has an interesting history. This remarkable picture, which for some years consisted of a painting of flowers, was pronounced by an art dealer to be merely a mask for some other picture, and on receiving permission he gradually cleaned off the dowers, discovering underneath a very fine portrait of Charles I., by Van Dyke. It is supposed that the portrait was thus disguised in order to save it from destruction by the Roundheads at the time of the Commonwealth.

**THE TRICKS.**

**Coffee Plays on Some.**

It hardly pays to laugh before you are certain of facts, for it is sometimes humiliating to think of afterwards.

"When I was a young girl I was a lover of coffee but was sick so much the doctor told me to quit and I did, but after my marriage my husband begged me to drink it again, as he did not think it was the coffee caused the trouble."

"So I commenced it again and continued about 6 months until my stomach commenced acting bad and I thought as if I had swallowed something the size of an egg." One doctor said it was in analgesic and indigestion.

## Many Persons Have Catarrh of Kidneys, Or Catarrh of Bladder and Don't Know It.

**President Newhof and War Correspondent Richards Were Promptly Cured By Pe-ru-na.**

**Mr. C. B. Newhof, 10 Delaware Street, Albany, N. Y., President Montebello Club, writes:**

"Since my advanced age I find that I have been frequently troubled with urinary ailments. The bladder seemed irritated, and my physician said that it was catarrh caused by a protracted cold which would be difficult to overcome on account of my advanced years. I took Pe-ru-na, hardly daring to believe that I would be helped, but I found to my relief that I soon began to mend. The irritation gradually subsided and the urinary difficulties passed away. I have enjoyed excellent health now for the past seven months. I enjoy my meals, sleep soundly, and am as well as I was twenty years ago. I give all praise to Pe-ru-na. ---C. B. Newhof."

**Suffered From Catarrh of Kidneys, Threatened With Nervous Collapse, Cured by Pe-ru-na.**

**Mr. E. B. Richards, 601 E. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., War Correspondent, writes:** "Exactly six years ago I was ordered to Cuba as staff correspondent of the New York Sun. I was a member of a Sun Dispatch boat through the Spanish-American War. The effect of the grape-vine and the nervous strain showed plainly on my health during the States' last-drawn battleship tour to the States. Last-drawn battleship tour to the States of melancholia and innocent kidney trouble made me practically invalid. This undesirable condition continued, despite the best of treatment.

Finally a brother newspaper man, who like myself had served in the war, but had not got so fatal a trial, told me to Pe-ru-na. I took Pe-ru-na, and the last-drawn battleship tour to the States' kidney trouble made me practically invalid. This undesirable condition continued, despite the best of treatment. Pe-ru-na contains no narcotics.

One reason why Pe-ru-na has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotics, any kind of narcotics.

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh without requiring any special diet. Pe-ru-na is a safe and reliable medicine, causing serious trouble. I took this greatly advertised kidney remedy without getting the desired results. Pe-ru-na is the only



**PRES. C. B. NEWHOF.**

**Suffered From Catarrh of Kidneys.**

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## WORK OF CONGRESS.

**Short Session Results in Much Legislative Activity.**

The legislative activity of the Fifty-eighth Congress during its short session may be estimated by the fact that over 100 laws affecting the general public have been enacted, and over 1,000 private acts passed. The private acts consist largely of pensions granted, while a few relief measures and removal of charges of desertion make up the remainder.

The Senate amended and ratified arbitration treaties with seven European powers and sixteen American republics.

It also has sat as a court and acquitted Charles Swayne, judge of the District Court for the northern district of Florida, on articles of impeachment voted by the House.

In joint session of the two houses the electoral vote for President and Vice President was canvassed and the official announcement made of the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

A revision of the Philippine tariff progressed to completion, and an act has been signed intended to develop the resources of those islands by guaranteeing interest on capital invested in railroad building and authorizing the issuance of bonds for municipal improvements, schools and roads.

The laws for Alaska have been codified, an additional district judge authorized, and the revenues from the liquor traffic in that territory diverted to the support of schools, the building of roads and the care of the Indians.

Legislation for the government of the Panama canal zone and regulations for the construction of the canal has been passed by both houses.

Two new battleships were provided for Congress in the naval appropriation bill.

The trade mark laws have been revised and an international copyright act passed.

Jurisdiction of the Forest Service has been transferred from the Interior to the Agricultural Department.

Authority to make arrests in forest reserves has been granted employees as a measure of further protection.

President Roosevelt has been authorized to set apart a portion of the Wichita forest reserve as a breeding place for game animals and birds.

By resolution of the House the Department of Commerce and Labor has begun an investigation of the oil trust.

Ozone matter has been prohibited importation and transit as interstate commerce.

As a further aid to the enforcement of the immigration laws steamships entering United States ports are required to furnish complete passenger lists.

Captured Confederate battle flags in the possession of the War Department were ordered returned to the proper authorities of the State in which the regiment carrying the colors was organized.

The American National Red Cross Society was incorporated, as were the trustees of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States.

Statehood bills have passed both houses. Both measures contain provision for the admission of Oklahoma and the Indian territory as states.

The foundation for railroad legislation has been laid by the passage of a bill through the House after exhaustive hearings and the beginning of an inquiry by the Senate which is to be conducted during the recess.

A bill has been called in the extrava-gance with which public documents have been printed.

The Postmaster was authorized to grant medals for heroism in the saving of life in ship wrecks.

The extradition laws of the United States were extended to the Philippines.

The State of Arkansas was ceded a strip of land from the Indian Territory.

A portion of the Round Valley Indian reservation in California was opened to settlement.

Settlers in the Rosebud reservation were given additional time to establish citizenship.

The smallpox of the Yakima reservation in Washington were ordered disposed of.

Twenty-eight of the public acts are authority to build bridges or dam navigable streams; twenty-three relate to the District of Columbia, and four to the judiciary.

on every package.

**Lion-head**  
Save these Lion-heads for valuable premiums

**SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE**

WOOLSON SPICE CO., Toledo, Ohio.

## WINCHESTER

### RIFLE & PISTOL CARTRIDGES.

"It's the shots that hit that count." Winchester Rifle and Pistol Cartridges in all calibers hit that, is they shoot accurately and strike a good, hard, penetrating blow. This is the kind of cartridges you will get, if you insist on having the time-tried Winchester make.

ALL DEALERS SELL WINCHESTER MAKE OF CARTRIDGES.



**BEST FOR THE BOWELS**

**SOUTHERN CONDITIONS AND POSSIBILITIES.**

In no part of the United States has there been such wonderful commercial, industrial and agricultural development as along the Ohio River, the Mississippi, the Tennessee, the Missouri and the Arkansas, in the States of Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana, within the last ten years. Cities and towns have been established, and splendid roads and works have been created. Farms have more than doubled in value, hundreds of industries have been established and as a result there is an unprecedented demand for labor.

**DAY LABORERS, SKILLED WORKMEN AND ESPECIALLY FARM TENANTS.**

Parties with small capital, seeking an opportunity to purchase a farm home; farmers who would prefer to rent for a term of years, or to lease for a long and day laborers, or factories should address a postal agent, Mr. J. F. Merritt, Postmaster General, Indianapolis, Indiana, Iowa, who will promptly and in a matter concerning the territory above described, and give specific replies to all inquiries.

**STOMPHILLERS**  
THERAPY FOR ALL DISEASES

**FARMS FOR SALE** ON CROP PAYMENTS

**LADIES** WILL LEARN SMITHING BY D. MULRALL, BIRMINGHAM, ALA. NEW

It is a fact that Thompson's Eye Water

Guaranteed Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

**Stomphillers**  
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

regulates the Bowels. Pure Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTERS

LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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### The Three Sons.

A poor man called his three sons round.

And then to them he said, "I can't support you all, I've found, So you must earn your bread."

"Out in the world I bid you go, Your fortunes for to seek; I'm sorry, but it must be so; You'll leave within a week."

"In five years all return to me, And tell me what you've done, I hope I shall have cause to be Proud of each mother's son."

Now John was strong, and James was smart.

And Tom was fair to see; Much started out with beating heart, A wondering what to do.

The five years passed, and strong John came.

Ran home to see his pa; He said, "I've not disgraced our name."

I run a trolley car!"

Smart James the next one to return; A drummer on the road Was he; he told what he could earn; His samples, too, he showed.

And then Tom drove up to the door, (Remember, he was "fair") — He said, "My wife is eighty-four — But she's a millionaire!"

— The Observer, in Town Topics.

### THE GOVERNOR AND THE BEAR.

A FRENCHMAN'S FANTASY OF BARNUM AND INDIA.

(Translated From the French)

Summoned in haste for an unexpected meeting, the Town Councillors of Sydney City assembled in the Senate Hall. Sydney City is one of the quietest and most peaceful communities in India. Nothing unexpected ever happens there and the days pass in serene monotony. This may serve to explain the tumultuous emotions of the worthy councillors on this occasion.

Arriving at the hall, they hastened to ask what was the matter. Had any terrible catastrophe occurred?

Had the police discovered some new and horrible crime? The eager questions flew from one side of the room to the other, but to no purpose. No one knew anything about the matter.

Finally, to their great relief, a bell rang, the door opened and the president of the council, the venerable Rajah Por, appeared. But alas! the uneasiness felt by his colleagues was only too clearly stamped upon his own face. He looked haggard and worn.

"Taking his seat, Rajah Por began, in a cavernous voice:

"The ancients, our masters in the noble art of learning —"

"The president was a well instructed man, but he had selected a poor time to air his erudition. From all sides of the hall came low murmur.

"Tell us the reason for our assembling. What has happened?"

The President bowed graciously.

"Very well, then, gentlemen. This is the reason of your presence here now. You know that his Excellency the Governor is about to honor Sydney City with a visit for the first time. I do not hesitate to say that we have done all in our power to prepare a magnificent and worthy reception for him. Who could have foreseen what has actually occurred?"

"This morning I received a telegram from his Excellency. It contained these simple words: 'Arrive tomorrow morning early for a bear hunt.'

The Councillors' hearts sank.

"We are ready for discussion," said the president, as a horror-stricken silence fell upon the room. "I entreat you all to know the great calamity. Do not all talk at once."

He might better have said, "Do not all be silent at once," for no one said a word. The president waited.

"Some one must say something."

Kaschemir-Kou-ch, you are a clever man, what is your opinion as to the best thing to be done?"

Kaschemir-Kou-ch ventured the opinion that the best thing to do was to tell his Excellency that, as there were no bears in Sydney City, it would become necessary for him to postpone his hunt.

This proposition was immediately voted down. If the Governor wanted a bear, a bear must be procured. It would be highly impudent to suggest to his Excellency that he was but poorly informed of the fauna of one of his own cities.

"Rahna-Dou, what have you to say?" asked the president.

Rahna-Dou suggested weakly that a mechanical bear might be made which would answer the purpose.

There was no time for this, however, and the suggestion was passed by.

"Sarah-Mahood, have you any advice to offer?" continued the president, in a voice that sounded almost imploring.

Sarah-Mahood was silent for a moment, and then a brilliant inspiration seized him. "Why should not a bear skin be borrowed somewhere and one of the Councillors drawn up in it and enact an appropriate pantomime?"

This idea was received with much applause until one of the members remarked plaintively:

"But, his Excellency would shoot at us and that would not be pleasant."

Once more silence filled the hall.

To organize a bear hunt without any bear, this was the problem that confronted them. No wonder they were utterly disengaged.

Presently one of the youngest Councillors rose to his feet.

"My dear colleagues," he said, "I have an idea!"

Every eye was immediately turned upon him and every pair of eyebrows raised in inquiry.

"Do not ask me to explain my idea. It is a secret! Only be prompt at the meeting tomorrow. The bear will be there."

The Senate, as one man, drew a long breath of relief. The question

was settled. There would be a bear.

The next morning at daybreak every one was at the place of meeting. The entire Council was to be present at the hunt. The President, Rajah Por, received the Governor with a long speech, in which he lauded his Excellency as the greatest among men, and the Council gaped in admiration of the brave spectacle he presented.

To complete a hunting outfit as that worn by the Governor had never before been seen in Sydney City. Could it be possible for one man to use so many knives, pistols and guns, or was it a walking arsenal that was before them? The Councillors gasped and almost forgot their anxiety about the bear.

The Governor appeared to be delighted. Methodically he went over the ground and took his precautions, meanwhile copiously explaining the rules and regulations of the noble sport of bearing hunting. Suddenly in the midst of his discourse a loud roaring was heard.

The Councillors looked at each other in relief and the Governor grew slightly pale.

"The bear!" he murmured. There was a crackling of broken twigs, a heavy tread, and from an opening in the trees appeared a bear, a real bear with a long and shaggy coat and ferocious claws.

The youngest Councillor looked about him in triumph.

" Didn't I tell you not?" commanded the Governor. "Leave me alone to face the enemy!"

The enemy paused. For an enemy he seemed strangely peaceful. He sat still on his haunches and looked about him. Just then a low whistle sounded from the direction of the youngest Councillor.

"Dear me, it is never wise to do that," cried the Governor, "just see what will happen."

As he spoke the bear raised his head and then continued to move forward, but in what a strange manner. Erect upon his hind legs, he almost seemed to be dancing.

"Exactly as I thought," cried his Excellency, in a trembling voice, "he is most dangerous now!"

"Hu-hum!" murmured Rajah Por, to the youngest Councillor, a trained bear!

"Hu-hum!" replied the Councillor in a whisper. "Barnum's circus is in Sydney City just now! Was it not a glorious idea? But don't let the Governor hear us!"

The Governor could not have heard. He had reached the critical moment when he required all his courage and presence of mind. He raised his gun to his shoulder. The bear continued to approach.

Bang! went his Excellency's gun. The bear paused, unharmed. Bang, bang! The bear fell motionless.

"Good!" murmured the youngest Councillor enthusiastically. He is a wonderfully trained bear. At one shot, he comes forward; at two, he falls; at three —" He stopped abruptly, the Governor was rushing toward his victim; his face aglow with unexpected success.

"Hurrah!" he cried. Suddenly his Excellency's voice froze in his throat. The bear, considering that he had remained prostrate as long as the rules required, rose to his hind feet and proceeded with the third figure.

Delicately grasping his Excellency around the waist, he began to waltz briskly. In spite of himself the Governor was convulsed. Queer cries from his parted lips. As if to tranquilize the bear, gently licked his cheeks.

It was too much. In not one of his books on sports had the Governor ever read that it was the custom of beats to waltz with their hunters and tickle their cheeks. Had it been a case of fighting an infuriated animal, his Excellency would not have been embarrassed. As it was, he fainted.

On page 237 of the official report prepared by his Excellency the Governor at the conclusion of his last journey may be read the following:

"The immense forest which surrounds Sydney City is inhabited by the most ferocious wild beasts. I have myself experienced their terrors during a bear hunt in which I barely escaped alive."

"The task of the judges is by no means an easy one. In back yards, front yards and in the streets before the houses the models have been set up. That worker in the snow is wisest who waits until the last moment and then works swiftly and skilfully, for the sun is no more merciful to snow than in that country than in this. Many a good sculptor's work has been reduced to a shapeless mass before the judges got around just because the sun would not hide its face.

A favorite custom among the snow sculptors is to reproduce a scene from some well known fairy tale. Thus at one of the festivals of the Pied Piper of Hamelin was pictured a group of snow children dancing merrily to the imaginary music from his snow pipe. Little Red Riding Hood, in a hood as white as snow, confronted a huge white wolf. The Babes in the Wood faced a wicked old witch, who later got her just deserts beneath the rays of the sun. Love and the Lion was another snow piece, in which love looked rather cold, but either the weather or the sight of her literally caused the lion's mouth to "water."

An electric car was a feature of one festival. It was a fine piece of work originally, but a day or two in the sun made it look as if it had suffered in a wreck.

A steam engine in which many of the intricate parts of the real machine were reproduced in snow was the feature of another festival.—New York Tribune.

Matches Luxury to Prisoners.

"Gimme a match." A prisoner in the holdover in the city jail pressed his face against the grating and called to a man passing by. The call for a match comes from out of the hold over fifty times every day. About 95 per cent of the men and women who find their way into the city jail are smokers. They have tobacco, or usually a few cents with which they can buy it. They seldom buy matches, though, because spending money for matches by a man who has but a few cents is considered extravagance.

"You can't imagine how many ways the prisoners contrive to save and get matches," said Jaller Emmons. "I have seen forty prisoners light cigarettes from a single match. On a day when matches are scarce a prisoner will never think of wasting a whole match. He will split it up into four pieces. This can be done easily with a pin. Then he announces to the crowd that he is about to light a cigarette and a crowd gathers about him with papers and tobacco. The man strikes the match with great deliberation and those who can't light up from the match do so from the lighted cigarettes of the others. Everybody gets a smoke off one match. Those on the outside of the cells are accommodating to those on the inside.

The women too often want matches. The women are in separate apartments, but there is a small hole through the door between the two rooms, and it is nothing uncommon to see a man hold a lighted cigarette up to the hole in the door so a woman on the other side can get her light.—Kansas City Journal.

Radium in the Sun.

Prof. Snyder finds it in Aurora Borealis and in Star Spectra.

Professor Monroe B. Snyder, of the Philadelphia Observatory, read a preliminary paper before the members of the American Philosophical Society on his recent announcement of the discovery of radium in the photosphere of the sun, which discovery is more important than appears on the surface, because, if Professor Snyder is correct, he has found a way to determine the exact position of the sun.

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The most successful fiction writer in England is Silas K. Hockling, of whom little or nothing is known in the United States. He was once a Methodist minister.

J. H. Stoddart has been on the stage sixty-five years and has missed but two performances.

attributes their regular fluctuations of light to the fact that they are bodies which have periodic outbursts of radio-activity. This he calls critical radio-activity, and makes the statement that the sun is a variable star, with a period of eleven years, and that sun spots are one of the demonstrations or results of these outbursts of radium emanations.

The presence of certain rings of light which have been observed in the nebula of Orion and other nebulae by prominent observers, have never been satisfactorily explained. These rings are clearly to be seen in the photographs of that particular portion of the heavens, but their cause has been a matter of conjecture.

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The Governor now says that he has sufficient evidence to warrant him in making the assertion that they are the visual evidences of the passing from medium to another of the radium emanations, or what the professor calls critical radio-activity. This radio-activity plays a most important part in the energy of the universe. In the transformations of energy and matter are bound up together. Behind the positive action is a negative process by which the discharge of the element, with its light and any material which may be carried with them, are again coalesced into stars and probably future worlds.

Professor Snyder quotes the works of Soddy and others, who intimated the possibility of the existence of some vast and unsuspected power or agency at work around us.

THEY MAKE SNOW IMAGES.

Much Skill Shown by Residents of Andressberg, Germany.

In the little town of Andressberg, in the Harz Mountains, of Germany, making snow images has been reduced to a science, under the stimulus of an annual snow festival, in which the residents of the town compete for prizes.

Those New York boys who, rolling three balls of snow of different sizes into shape, pile one atop of another and gouging holes in the uppermost, have styled them eyes and mouth and the whole "a snow man" should pay a visit to Andressberg. The snow men there are to the snow men of American youth as the works of the master sculptor are to the efforts of the neophyte. There a snow man is a man indeed. Nor is the skill of the townspeople confined to the snow man. Feminine figures, groups, animals, mechanical devices and many others as difficult of execution are worked out in snow.

The festival, organized in 1895, has come to be an affair of considerable interest in that part of Germany, and during the time it is in progress, the little village is thronged with guests: One year four thousand persons enjoyed the sport.

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